



Date: 23rd November- 27th November' 2020

Number of Blocks: 2

Topics: REVISION WOKSHEET

Subtopics:

- When people Rebel
- Understanding Secularism
- Minerals and Power resources

Instructional Aid: Revision Worksheet

Learning Outcomes: Each student will be able to:

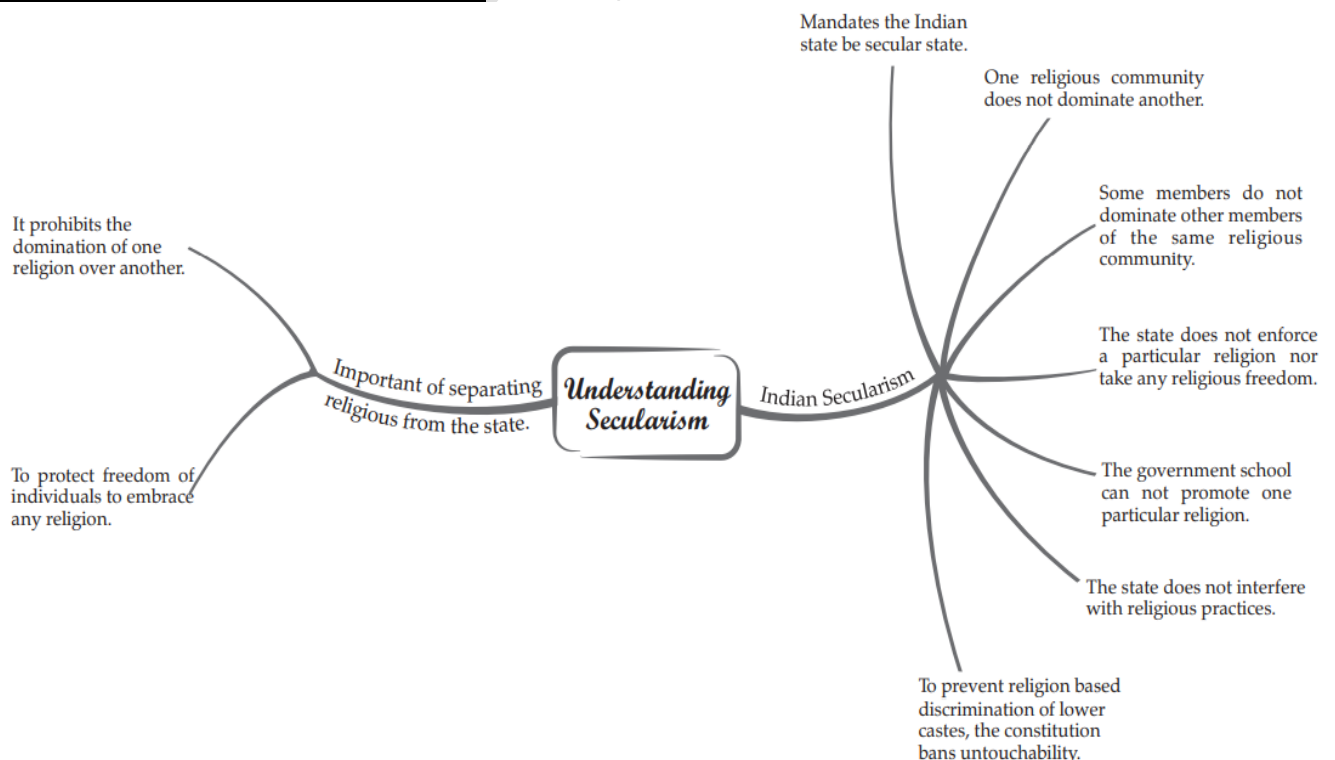
- ✓ Recall the vision and the values of the Constitution.
- ✓ Recapitulate the various causes which led to the revolt of 1857.
- ✓ Recall the need to conserve minerals and energy resources.

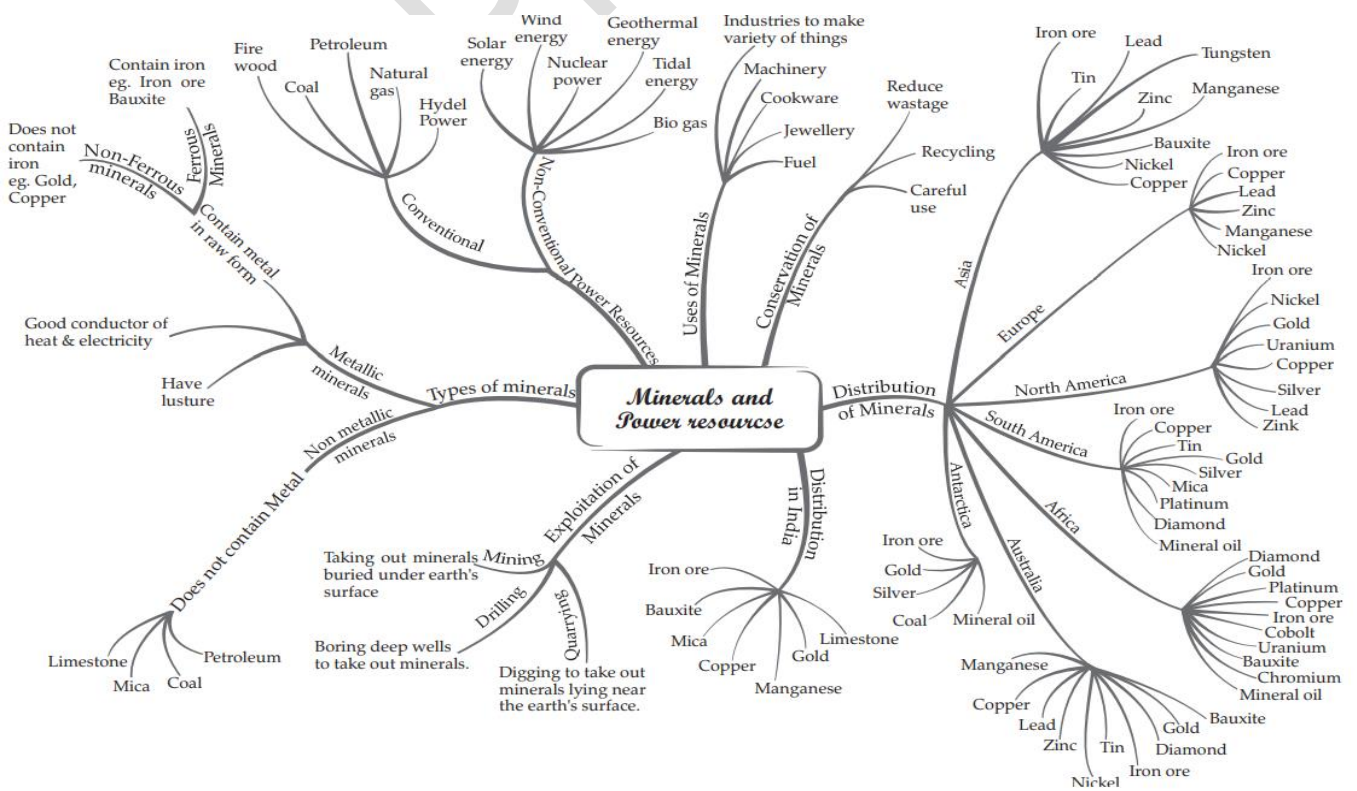
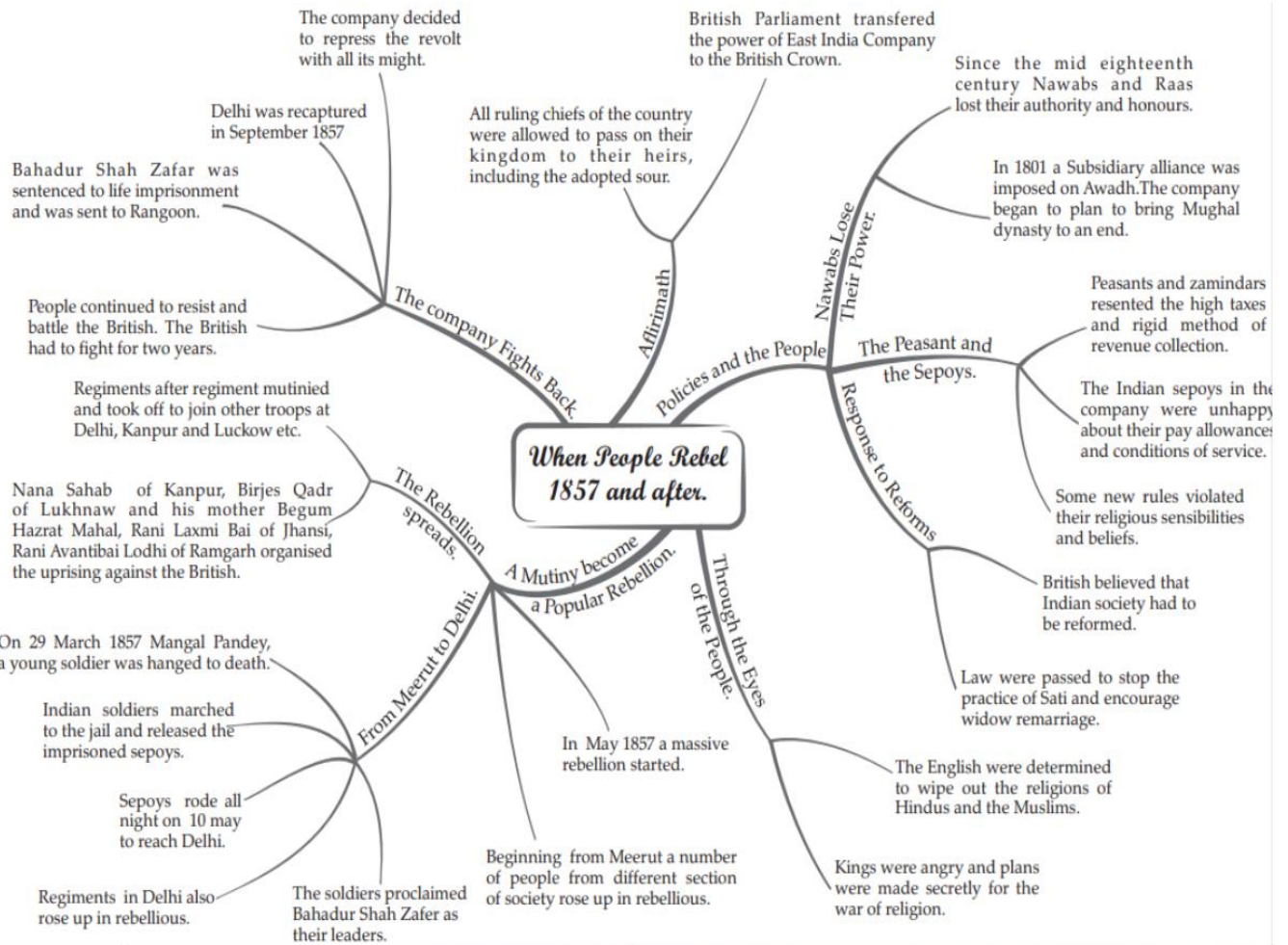
Reference Book: Resources and development (NCERT Geography book class VIII)
Social and Political life III (NCERT Political Science book class VIII)
Our Past –III (NCERT History book class VIII)

GUIDELINES:

This is a revision worksheet. Do not copy the questions in the notebook. Attempt the questions in the worksheet itself or in a rough notebook.

Block 1: Lesson Development : Mind Maps





MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTION

1. Who was the adopted son of Peshwa Baji Rao II?
 - a) Peshwa Baji Rao I
 - b) Mahadji Shinde
 - c) Nana Saheb
 - d) Rao Saheb

2. Sepoys of the British Empire were severely punished in 1824 after they refused to go and fight in
 - a) England
 - b) South Africa
 - c) Burma
 - d) Ceylon

3. What were the economic causes for the Revolt of 1857?
 - a) Britain's economic policies which made millions of Indians jobless.
 - b) The high land revenue charged by the British which reduced the farmers to a state of penury.
 - c) Most of the high posts in the British army were reserved for the British and the Indian soldiers
 - d) All of the above

4. What was the immediate cause of the revolt of 1857?
 - a) The annexation of Awadh.
 - b) The rumour that cartridge of the new Enfield rifle was greased with the fat of cows and pigs.
 - c) The banning of Sati by the British.
 - d) The refusal of the British to pay Nana sahib, adopted son, pension.

5. Indian Secularism works to prevent domination through a strategy of non-interference.
 - a) True
 - b) False

6. All religious festivals are celebrated in the government schools of India.
 - a) True
 - b) False

7. Which continent is the largest producer of iron-ore?
 - (a) Asia
 - (b) Europe
 - (c) South America
 - (d) Australia

8. Suggest ways to conserve minerals.
 - (a) Reducing waste in the process of mining.
 - (b) Recycling of minerals.
 - (c) Both (a) and (b)
 - (d) None of these

9. Which one of the followings is not the way of saving energy at home?
 - (a) Switching off lights when not in use.

- (b) Keeping gas off when not in use.
- (c) Cooking food in an open pan on low flame.
- (d) Switching on lights during daytime.

10. Mineral fuel is found in _____.

- (a) Sedimentary rocks
- (b) Metamorphic rocks
- (c) Igneous rocks
- (d) All of these

Answer the following questions.

1. Define Secularism.
2. What are the features of a Secular State?
3. Why do we need to Separate Religion from the State?
4. What strategies are adopted by the Indian State to prevent religious domination?
5. What provisions have been made by the government to follow religious equality in schools? Explain.
6. How did the company plan to bring an end to the Mughal dynasty?
11. Enlist the main provisions/clause/terms of the Act of 1858.
12. What role did Bahadur Shah Zafar play in the rebellion?
13. The nawabs and rajas had seen their powers eroding since the 18th century. Analyze the given statement.
14. The Indian soldiers bore large scale discontent against the Britishers. Why?
15. Conventional sources of energy are often called as 'fossil fuels'. Give reason.
16. We use minerals in our daily lives in some or the other way. Justify the statement.
17. What are the classifications of minerals?
18. What are the advantages and disadvantages of firewood?

Name the following:

- a) The rulers who wanted the British to recognize their adopted sons as their heirs.
- b) The last Mughal Emperor.
- c) The Sepoy who revolted at Barrackpore.
- d) Coal is also known as _____.

Fill in the blanks.

- a) Indian Constitution intervened in Hindu religious practices in order to abolish _____.
- b) The tyranny of majority in the society could result in _____.
- c) _____ was a soldier from Bareilly.
- d) _____ and _____ gathered forces for the revolt that spread across the plains of north India in 1857.
- e) The British regained control of the country in the year _____.
- f) The Revolt of 1857 began from _____.
- g) Minerals that lie near the surface are simply dug out, by the process known as _____.
- h) Deep bores, called shafts, have to be made to reach mineral deposits that lie at great depths. This is called _____.